

General Trend of Fashion.

Color plays a more important part than for years in the general scheme of fashions. As much attention has been given to effects and combinations as to cuts and draperies. Any shade or nuance, as long as it is soft and beautiful, is a la mode, and one color is really no more in vogue than another. However, if the shades are blended a hair's breadth, it might be in favor of lime or almond green. Beiges of all descriptions, from a deep butter to the palest doe, are seen, and Ophelia pink disputes the field with periwinkle blue. Red is not in the field, yet some striking examples of terra cotta are seen for wraps. These are touched with gold, with a suggestion of black or champagne.

It is astonishing how much of champagne one runs across in trimming. When introduced two years ago for costumes it did not enjoy the least popularity, no doubt because of the hard effect upon the complexion produced by juxtaposition. Now the couturiers have learned that a tiny bit of the champagne goes a long way, and so use it accordingly. In many of the most elegant robes, where color plays an important part, the champagne is in evidence. With a touch of black against blue violet or gray foundation, nothing is more effective.

Apologies of black and white, some of the smartest suits repeat the combination, either in stripes, checks or with black mouse-line employed on the white, or vice versa. All the summer frocks, no matter how dainty in color or material, have a strong note of black. On a suit of batiste seen yesterday at Drexel's, a sheer white batiste employed any number of ruffles of Valenciennes over a ruffle of the same width of black illusion. Choux of black mousseline or tulle are often fastened at the side of the bust when black is not introduced elsewhere in the make-up. We see not only black in summer frocks, but if the foundation has such colors in its pattern as the pastel shades, then old pink or china blue or lime green with champagne is employed and the effect is ravishing.

Black will be so much in evidence when warm weather arrives that it might be styled a white and black season, for white will be as much worn as it has been for the past two years. Lacings in ribbon of all widths are used on the belts as well as to trim a dress elsewhere. This garniture seems a feature of the season's styles.

A charming set of buttons for a lace blouse may be made of superposed frills of Valenciennes lace gathered to the center and stitched to a foundation of net, with a tiny button or flat bead on the center of each to hide the join. These are, of course, not intended for "working" buttons but only serve as a decoration. A more practical button of gathered lace over satin can be made in much the same way as a covering for a wooden mould with two or three French knots in the center worked in silk to tone with the color of the blouse. A foundation of thick cardboard, cut

to the required size, will form a good basis for a coat button, while an oval button covered with the material of the coat stitched on through perforations in the cardboard with thick twisted silk is simple but effective.

Jet is frequently pressed into service for the same purpose. Jet beads being stitched on to brocade or silk with French knots interspersed between them.

Embroidery likewise plays an important part in button making, and a white taffeta button with a tiny embroidered rose spray has its own special charm. The spray may be cut from brocade or flowered muslin applique to the center of the button, and embroidered so as to hide the ground-work of the flower. This will give a graceful raised effect. A tiny, narrow white cord may be used as outline for the edge.

Other up-to-date materials are paillette suede and embroidered kid, while motifs of real lace applique to a thick satin are effective, the pad of cotton wool being necessary in this case.

Chenille is very adaptable to the cause of button making, and a solid "cartwheel" button may be evolved upon a backing of stiff canvas, the chenille being intertwined with thread to lighten it. This button would be suitable for a heavy material, while a lighter one of chenille could be made of strands radiating from a center in conical form, the chenille being crossed with thread. The foundation for this should be a padded mold, covered with material to tone or contrast with the chenille, while a paillette or sparkling jeweled button in the middle will help the flower-like effect.

Military buttons are generally possessed by most women. One of these make an effective center to a flat puff of velvet, and forms another good example of the coat button. The puff should be cut on the bias, a cord extending from the edge across the coat to a loop over the "working" button on the other side.

Japanese embroidery is another attractive material with which to work, the conventional flower designs being particularly adaptable and effective.

Lingerie shirts offer another field for ingenuity in making buttons, "skeleton" buttons being perhaps the best adapted for them. These are made upon a small ring as frame-work. Buttonhole the ring with fine embroidery cotton and work a "spider" in the center. A variation on this is to cover the ring with colored batiste, and over this place a second covering of linen of which some threads have been drawn. Work the drawn threads into a pattern so that the touch of color underneath is visible.

Where a perfectly flat surface to the button is required, linen buttons of the kind usually seen on pillowcases may be used. French knots may be introduced on these with good effect. A padded linen button entirely covered with French knots, and with a frill of narrow Valenciennes lace, in imitation of a daisy, makes another pretty lingerie button.

THE GIRL YOU WOULD LIKE TO BE



The Woman Who Makes Ill Health the Excuse for Personal Neglect.

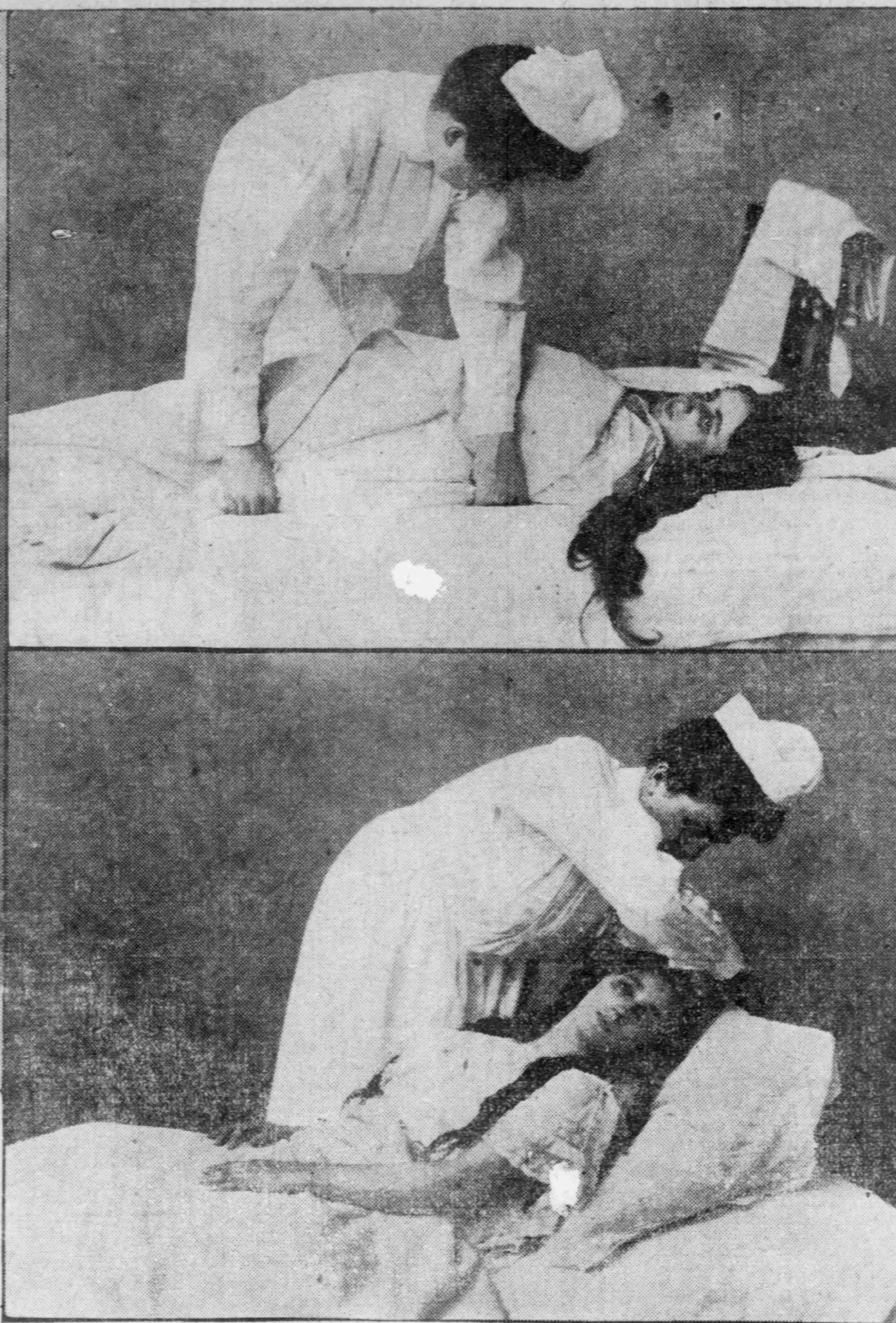
Though invalidism has gone somewhat out of fashion and no one who can avoid it "enjoys poor health" any more, yet every woman has her share of nursing to do during a lifetime and the invalid herself. Let us hope that the illness is not dangerous, painful or of long duration, and that she will not forget that even ill health is no excuse for neglected appearance. A woman can be ill and still look and be attractive, just as she can be perfectly well and look neglected and uncared for. There have been many celebrated bed-ridden people who even as chronic invalids claimed their share of admiration and attention, and who, instead of needing sympathy, seemed to be regular storehouses for this delightful quality.

The attractive invalid is usually the sick person suffering from a chronic disease. But I know of several bed-ridden people, and most attractive they are, too, who fortunately do not suffer at all. One of these was a woman of high social position in England, who, having lived to the age of 60, decided she was tired of dressing and undressing herself every day; so she went to bed and lay there in state for eleven long years—blissful years they were, too, full of work, interest and ease. This old woman was a political power. To her bedside came ministers, members of parliament, social leaders and minor lights. As she very richly said, she could not attend to all her friends and have strength to run about, too, and, as she preferred her friends and her power over them to anything else in the world, she saved all her energy for this. I remember that in order to keep herself in a certain state of health she took daily physical culture exercises in bed. Stretching exercises, bending exercises, such as holding to the head of the bed and stretching until her toes almost touched the foot, then relaxing all the muscles and nerves and beginning over again. Another exercise consisted of drawing the knees up as close to the chin as possible and then with some force sending the legs down. With these exercises deep breathing was always combined, and she was quite an expert on the different breaths, rhythmic, Yogi, abdominal, etc.

A daily body massage and a careful attention to hands and face kept our invalid's skin in wonderful condition, and one could not expect to see a more imposing vision than this same woman seated on her bed propped up with many pillows, arrayed in a silken bed gown, with lace cap over her snowy hair. Another of my bed-ridden friends was a much younger woman, who having had a slight illness had tasted the pleasures of complete idleness, and was looking for a chance to become a chronic invalid. Her father having married again against her daughter's wishes—indeed he married the cook, as the daughter was always ill and could not attend to his many wants—the invalid took herself off to a hospital, whose staff of delightful doctors and nurses she already knew. In the hospital she lived for several years, and was the most attractive invalid imaginable. I am glad to say, however, that she grew tired of being bed-ridden, and falling in love with one of the doctors, married him and lived quite happily and normally ever afterward. This invalid affected the most becoming nightgowns I have ever seen, of apparel is coming into fashion again. The English and French women are all wearing them, and I hope our American sisters will take up this pretty fad, this latest feminine thrill. The nightcap is made to suit the individual

BY KATHERINE MORTON.

THE CHARM OF THE INVALID



Changing the Sheet and Turning the Pillow.

taste, and either a mob cap or a fine muslin, edged with lace, or a dainty little lace cap, made to come over the ears and tie under the chin with ribbon. The convalescent nightcap does away with frowsty hair, one of the chief worries of the fastidious invalid. The hair requires much attention during illness, or it will not only look badly, but even worse it will come out. Fever and perspiration are usually the cause of falling hair during illness, but the hair depends for its health so much on the condition of the blood that anemia or poor circulation will also cause this delicate trouble.

The regular professional and the amateur nurse should learn something of the care of the hair. A sick woman's hair should be parted in the middle, providing it is thick, and a braid made up the back of the head. It should be brushed thoroughly every morning and night, but the brush should not be a heavy or thick one. The wire brushes whose bristles are very far apart are the best for this purpose provided the wire bristles are perfectly finished off. A badly made wire brush will break the hair. In combing the hair a large sized comb should be used, one whose teeth are far apart. As it is often impossible to wash the patient's hair during illness or convalescence, the following lotion will serve the purpose of cleansing the scalp, and the daily brushing will help keep the hair clean:

Cologne or lavender water, 4 ounces; borax 1/2 ounce; rose water, 3 ounces; tincture of cochineal, 1/2 ounce. Put the borax and tincture in the cologne, agitate until the borax is dissolved, then add the rose water.

Apply this on a soft piece of flannel, part the hair and rub on the scalp. Keep parting the hair in different places until the entire scalp has been cleansed. When the long hair becomes very oily and matted together, powdered orris root can be used for a dry shampoo. Stand beside the invalid, taking one braid at a time, place under the braid a towel, loosen the hair and dust the orris root powder over it. Smooth the powder in with the hands; then brush. All superfluous oil will come off with the powder, leaving the hair dry. Don't let the powder get into the roots of the hair unless there is a possibility of a shampoo in the very near future. In cases of fever and where it is probable that the hair will fall out after the illness, massaging the scalp as soon as the physician permits will hinder this disaster from occurring. The patient's head should be rubbed gently but firmly, with the fingertips moving the scalp and not using friction on the hair itself. A tonic should be applied, but a tonic to suit the requirements of the patient. The same tonic does not agree with every one just as the same food does not.

Hair is quite as individual as temperament; in fact it has a great deal to do with temperament, and I know of many women whose hair changes in shade and almost in texture with their moods and general health. Probably the moods affect the health—but that is another story.

To return to our invalid—here is a famous old tonic for hair that is inclined to be stiff: Castor oil, half pint; pure alcohol (not wood), half pint; tincture

of cantharides, half ounce; oil of bergamot, two drams. Where the hair is oily this will be found efficacious and preferable: Alcohol, 2 ounces; witch hazel, 2 ounces; rosewater, 15 grains. Where the hair has already begun to fall, this formula applied several times a week to the roots of the hair will arrest the distressing condition. Tincture of nuxvomica, 1 ounce; spirits of rosemary, 2 ounces; alcohol, 2 ounces.

The charm of the invalid, and of course I am not speaking here of the very sick woman, but of the merely ailing one who has no right to neglect her personal appearance but who is well enough to owe a duty of attractiveness to the members of her household and to her friends, depends to some extent on the daintiness of her surroundings, on her bedgown or her dressing gown, and on the efficiency of her nurse, or of those who have the care of her. The fascinating little bed jackets are made nowadays and are to be found in all the stores at such low prices that they do not count as luxuries. For summer time these little jackets are made of dainty figured organdies, trimmed with lace and ribbons. They are worn over the bedgown and give that dressed and fascinating appearance which helps every woman on the road to recovery.

Ill health can be no longer taken as an excuse for sloppiness or neglected personal appearance. The invalid's teeth and hands should have as careful attention as the healthy woman's. Every woman should know a little bit about nursing, and I am going to give

a few short and concise rules for taking care of the home invalid. If the patient is really sick, clear the room of all unnecessary incumbrances and bric-a-brac. If possible have bare floors, a growing plant or two will do no harm, but cut flowers should never be in the room for any length of time. Every invalid is the recipient of different sized pillows and the way to change a pillow from under the patient's head is one of the first things the amateur nurse learns. To do this correctly, place the left arm under the patient's back, lifting her up slightly, and with the right arm grasp the pillow at its top—turn it quickly, shake and replace. When the patient is too ill to be moved, and a sheet has to be changed, the amateur nurse is usually in a quandary as to how this should be done. To change the sheet, turn the patient over on to her side. Have the sheet folded on one side to the half. Lay the folded half down the center of the bed, turn the patient back over it, and draw it under her, until it is smooth and without wrinkles. In most cases the sheets are pinned firmly to the bed. To change the patient's night dress, slip off the sleeves of a soiled gown, having first pulled it up from under the patient's head and shoulders are lifted and the soiled night dress can be slipped off over the head with the same movement that put it on.

(Copyright, 1906, by T. C. McClure.)

The Engagement Ring Summer Pillows.

An engagement ring should never be regarded as a woman's property till the marriage service has been read. There may be urgent reasons for breaking engagements to marry, and the ring should then be returned to the giver. Should he ask that it be kept as a pledge of friendship, it can be done without offending good taste very much; but such a thing rarely happens. The ring is a money investment to a young man; and, besides, there are other girls in the world, says Home Chat. Usually men have the good sense to make no fuss over a woman's greediness, but an occasional man wants a round, chunky pillow is a little bit not only the ring, but all other presents he has given returned; and the law says he has a right to them whenever the law is asked to settle the question.

Trouble Savers.

The card case made of silver or gilt fastening underneath a jeweled button which when pressed pushes out a single card is one of the clever innovations of the season. There is also the match box built on the same order. Press the button as though to open it and instead a single match slides out. The purse which holds one's change, pillow is a little bit out to you for care when you touch a jeweled spring will be more than appreciated by the woman who has to hustle for cars. The ticket men also will rejoice at this form of money receptacle.

Children's Styles.

Some frocks for little girls are of the finest materials, yet they are built on practical lines so that for even their afternoon gowns the styles are simple, and the little dresses themselves are not too fussy for comfort.

Guimpe dresses are far away and near the most popular, for they have the advantage of being worn without the guimpe on hot days. Some gowns are made high necked and others in Dutch necks, which is always a pretty style for the little ones.

Long waists are still worn, but not the exaggerated styles in vogue a few seasons ago. Skirts are short, reaching just to the knees, and the sleeves are abbreviated, reaching occasionally to the elbow, but generally being nothing more than small puffs.

The one piece frock, those in which the body and skirt are cut in one, are the most popular this season. Such gowns are not only easy to launder but easy to make, which is always a consideration when children's gowns are made at home, as many of them are.

One simple and attractive dress is made up from China silk. It is a one-piece frock and the waist is made with a guimpe, low necked, a berth falling away from the neck front and back. The material is shirred at the waist line and the skirt finished simply with a hem. Embroidery flouncing makes a most dainty and effective gown and it is much simpler than when when guimpe, hems have to be run. But skirts and waists are made up of the flouncing and the short flaring sleeves are cut from the embroidery part, leaving the scalloped edge as a finish. For more general wear there are numerous pretty lawns, blue and white, pink and white or those with a tiny red figure which, made up with Valenciennes insertion or lace of a simply Cluny pattern, make pretty little frocks for the children. For morning wear there are the plaid guinghams, chambrays, linens or flannels which are most desirable. Lawn or allover embroidery are used for the little guimpes. A dainty dressing sacque, suitable for a young girl, is constructed of accordion pleated China or radium silk, trimmed with Cluny insertion and edging. Made of a shallow yoke, the accordion pleated is attached to it, falling to just below the waist line. Two rows of insertion and an edging finish the garment at the bottom. A deep sailor collar pointed in front and in back is also trimmed with the insertion and edging, while the sleeves are double ruffles, similarly decorated.

Leaving Cards.

A first call should be returned if possible within ten days, and more than a fortnight should certainly not elapse. The inquiry, "Is Mrs. Smith at home?" is always asked, whether it is the lady's "at home" day or not. Should the answer be "yes" the maid leads the way to the drawing room, and on reaching the door asks the visitor's name. On no account should one's visiting card be sent on in advance, unless the visit is a purely business one, to inquire about a servant's character or something of that nature. A quarter of an hour is quite long enough to stay on the premises of a first call. To remain longer than that shows ignorance or nervousness, and the entrance of another visitor is generally an opportunity for the first arrival to take her departure.

It is well on leaving after a first call to lay one's own card on the table, and your husband's, on the hall table, though it would not be necessary to do so in subsequent calls, provided the lady was at home. Should she be out the three cards would naturally be left, unless the lady called on to stay or a widow or a single lady. In the first case, one gentleman's card only would be left, and in the second and third cases the lady's card, if elderly, when one gentleman's card may be left.

If, however, calls are made in company with one's husband, it is unnecessary to leave his cards in the hall, unless the master of the house is not at home. In such circumstances one card would be left for him.

When there are daughters "out" a lady sometimes leaves a second card for them, but a more usual custom is to include them in the card left for their mother by turning up one corner.

The significance of the folded over corner is a puzzle to some people, and, indeed, the custom has two meanings, one being as much a compliment as the other. In the first case, the whole family is included in the call, and the other that the card was left by the lady herself, and not sent by a servant.

Most people know that P. P. C. written on a card means "Pardon please come" (to take leave), and hence such calls do not have to be returned.

Then, the interexchange of cards in visiting, these are absolutely as a kind of acknowledgment of courtesy received, being left after a dinner "at home," etc.

In calling after a dinner party is it usual to ask if the hostess is at home, but in paying one's respects after other entertainments, it is only necessary to leave cards saying "For Mrs. So and So," without inquiring whether she is at home.

SAMPLE CONUNDRUMS.

What game do the waves play? Pitch and toss.
What soup would cannibals prefer? A broth of a boy.
What sort of men are always above board? Chessmen.
What is the oldest lunatic on record? Time out of mind.
When is a clock on the stair dangerous? When it runs down and strikes one.
Why are troublesome visitors like trees in winter? Because it is a long time before they leave.
In what color should our friendship be kept? In violet (involute).
Why is India ink like a cunning Hotentot? Because it is a deep black.
There is a well-known word in the English language, the first two letters of which signify a male, the first three a female, and the four a great man, and the whole a great woman. He, her, hero, heroine.
What is the hardest key to turn? A donkey.

KING OF ALL BREAD!

THIS LABEL ON EVERY LOAF.

WE SHIP THROUGHOUT

ROYAL BREAD

AT ALL GROCERS.

IDAHO, UTAH, WYOMING, NEVADA.

MADE IN A CLEAN BAKERY.

The Undertrimming.

To begin at the foundation, which must be good fitting and well made or it spoils all the other effect, one should have several princess slips. These are cut as every one knows with the waist and skirt in one, or, where it is desirable, may consist of separable waist and skirt, but the real princess is always in one, and in most cases this is the desirable way to construct these dainty, trim-fitting foundations for airy gowns.

One can purchase such slips in taffeta silk, or cottons at any of the up-to-date shops from less than five to twenty-five dollars each or with the help of a good pattern any seamstress, professional or not, can easily make them up at home.

Some of the pretty silk and cotton or "mercized" lawns are especially pretty for this purpose, and if the full-plaited flounces that are the usual finish at the bottom of the skirt are intended to "sink in" at the foot a little suffering introduced in the hem will rectify that.

Where colored lawns are employed, the sort that costs from ten to fifteen cents a yard, there is no question of pretty modesty, fullness in the foot. French dressmakers use such linings extensively, not only in gowns of "washable" materials, but in foulards and similar silk fabrics.

The imported dresses invariably have the foot pleated very full and edged with the inexpensive cotton laces, white or black that one buys by the bolt, and sews on with the hem. A foulard gown that has a rose ground and white polka spots has the foundation slip of white lawn, the edgings all edged with

narrow black lace, which gives a pretty, very "French" touch and adds to the durability of the lining very considerably.

In making up these slips the figure of the wearer will determine how they should be trimmed. If the lines verge towards embonpoint it is well to bone the slips loosely with featherbone and have it fit snugly everywhere except below the hips, where, whatever the figure, there should be the flare that fashionable lines demand.

If the figure is too slender let the slip be loose, and have a full gathering of lace edged ruffles across the front of the bodice. In any case it is best to make such slips low in the neck and sleeveless, adding the little thin silk laces that every one possesses in the lingerie waist—a should additional protection be desirable.

Taffeta slips of this sort are very desirable and given the possession of several of these, one's whole wardrobe would be made up of an unlined style, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless to point out to any quick-witted woman the various advantages that will accrue if this style of dressing is adopted. And hence lining are more often bodied not in contrasting color, or in figured materials, tucked striped or flowered linings are used under plain semi-transparent materials, and often gauge linings of several distinct colors, white, and worn over a black, white or colored lining at will. It is needless